SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1882.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Murch 11, 1882, was :

Total for the week ... 1,073,541 Let Us Celebrate Our Escape from

Monarchy.

Since the World's Fair at Philadelphia it 1876 we have had so many centennial cele brations that the public has grown weary of them. Some of them were devised to gratify the vanity of obscure neighborhoods or to make little men prominent, to serve the ends of speculators in land, and to increase the profits of trades. Very few of them engaged the general interest. Even those commemo rative of the most important struggles and triumphs of the Revolution failed to arouse deep and widespread patriotic feeling, because the field had already been overworked.

There is, however, one centennial celebration yet to be held which must appeal to every patriotic heart and stir up enthusiasm. in the breast of every man and woman by whom republican institutions are loved and prized. It will commemorate a great event in our Revolutionary history, and at the same time celebrate our escape from a terrible

After the victory at Yorktown Washing TON removed his headquarters to Newburgh, on the Hudson River, and there remained for a year and a haif. BURGOYNE'S army at the North had been crushed. CORNWALLIS had surrendered at the South. CLINTON was shut up in New York, where he was under the close observation of Washington. As time passed on it became more and more evident that the war was over, that peace was at hand, and that new perils, those insident to the stable foundation of an independent Government, awaited the patriots.

The army distrusted and hated Congress which had persistently neglected it and made itself odious by reason of alleged corrupt practices. The "patience and long suffering of the army are almost exhausted, Washington wrote to the Secretary of War. What would happen if the troops should be disbanded while they remained in this state of exasperated feeling, "soured by penury and by what they call the ingratitude of the public, involved in debts, without one farthing to carry them home, after spending the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimony, in establishing the freedom and independence of their country?" "When I consider these irritating circumstances," he continued, " without one thing to soothe their feelings or dispel their gloomy prospects, I cannot help apprehending a train of evils will follow of a very serious, disturbing nature.

The army, indeed, was ripe for rebellion against Congress. Officers high in rank were holding meetings nightly to discuss the form of government which should be adopted when peace had been secured. They had been fighting, it must be remembered, not for a republic, not for any defined system of government, but simply to throw off dependence on Great Britain. A large part of the people were, in truth, monarchical in their sympathies. Property holders generally were of that way of thinking. They are ever the slowest to advocate any change in the form of public institutions. They are intolerant of novelty. The military organigation, too, is always friendly to aristocratic rule. The theories and principles of the two

All this Washington well understood. He could not be ignorant of the feeling prevailing among his officers, and his letter shows that he knew and shared the disgust and uneasiness of the rank and file. And he was himself a representative of the landowning class, from which also many of his subordinates were taken. Congress was distrusted, and the army was not imbued with republican ideas. A modified monarchy was most generally favored both by military men and by conservative civilians.

As the result of many discussions, it was decided among the officers to declare Wash-INGTON Dictator, with the design of ultimately making him King. A paper announcing this purpose was drawn up, and Col. NICOLA, an officer much esteemed by WASHINGTON, was commissioned to present It to him.

Mr. JOHN T. HEADLEY, who has prepared a sketch of the events which then took place at Newburgh, for the purpose of awakening interest in the proposed centennial celebration, tells us how this proposition was received by Washington. The paper presented by Col. NICOLA had been prepared with great deliberation, and, after discussing different forms of government, came to the conclusion that that of a republic was the most unstable and Insecure. A constitutional monarchy, like that of England, was what it favored. Finally, it offered to place Washington at the head of such a government, with the title of Protector, or the like. Popular prejudice against the name of King would prevent his assuming that title at once, though ultimately it was to be adopted.

How did Washington receive this offer of a crown? "The anxiety and distress that deepened in Washington's face as he went on over the topics one after another," says Mr. Headley, "gradually assumed a more perious aspect, but when he came to the offer to make him King it blazed with terrible light, and he exclaimed :

""Rir, with a mixture of surprise and astonishment I have read with attention the sentiments yer, have sub-mitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sense tions than your information of there being such please existing in the army as you have expressed and I must with with absorvence and reprehend with severity. I am much at less to conceive what part of my conduct could country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of no wilf, you could get have found a person to whom you schemes are more disagregable. Let me conjury you when, if you have any segant for your country, for you self or posterity, or respect for me, to lamish these thoughts from your mind. (1)

This noble and patriotic speech put an end at once to the efforts to make Washington King, to establish here an hereditary monarchy in place of the republic which was afterward founded. But the wrongs suffered by the army were not redressed by Congress and the dissatisfaction became more and more pronounced. Threats of forcibly overthrowing Congress were heard in all the camps about Newburgh. The necessity of usurping the Government was a favorite theme for discussion. Finally a meeting of

officers to take action accordingly was called Here again Washington's influence calmed the storm and prevented the catastrophe He attended the meeting, and in his speech there declared to his officers that the author of the proposition to turn their arms on Congress was "plotting the ruin of both." The proposition was defeated, and the meeting adjourned after a vote of confidence in Wash-INGTON. Not long after, peace was declared, the army was penceably disbanded, and a

fullibe was celebrated in the country. The proclamation of peace and the dis- paper, pay a fine of not more than \$2.000, or

bandment of the army it is proposed to celebrate in 1883 at Newburgh. But let us rather assemble there to offer thanks for our preservation from the plots of monarchists, and to renew our pledges of fidelity to republican principles, which, Goobe praised! triumphed over the hostility of the monarchists of Revolutionary days and has survived the con spiracies of recent Imperialists.

Trescott Wanted at Washington.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs which was charged with the duty of inquir ing into the Peruvian seandals, has wisely lecided to sit with open doors; but the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—though the implication of Senator BLAIR makes pub licity specially desirable-proposes, it seems to conduct its investigation in secret. The propriety of the course adopted by the House ommittee was strikingly demonstrated by the results reached on Friday.

The primary effect of the information obtained on Friday from the State Department employees was to throw some light on the serplexing question why an obscure person like Mr. Turscorr should have been selected to represent the United States at a critical juncture as special Commissioner to Chili and Peru. Let us say at once that President ARTHUR cannot be held morally responsible for this appointment. He knew and could know nothing about the devious course of our South American diplomacy, except what Secretary BLAINE saw fit to tell him; and the nomination in question and that of Mr. WALKER BLAINE are believed to have been made at the Secretary's earnest request. Why Mr. BLAINE considered Mr. TRESCOTT proëminently qualified to conduct negotiations with the South American States is now sufficiently apparent, in view of the disclosures brought out by the search for the missing documents.

Let us look a little closely at this interesting testimony, F. O. St. CLAIR, who had charge of the Index Bureau in the State Department up to June 21, 1881, swears that he indexed the letter (now missing) from SHIP-HERD to BLAINE dated May 25. Strange to say, this employee could not tell what became of this document, nor is there any record of the time at which and the person to whom it was delivered. Questioned more sharply, he admits having an impression that this and other missing papers were called for by Secretary BLAINE or by Mr. TRESCOTT. Accordingly, when the witness about Aug. 10, had occasion to search for the letter of May 25, he asked WALKER BLAINE If the Secretary had it. WALKER BLAINE did not know, he said, but would see if it was at his house. The witness significantly adds: "After this I did not hear more about it." As regards three other missing letters from Shiftend to Blaine, dated respectively May 21, May 24, and June 4. John Newton, who was at those dates a subordinate employee in the Index Bureau, remembers indexing them, but never se eyes on them afterward. The last knowl edge he had of them, they went to the chief clerk, one Brown, who, we are told, was privately examined by the committee some days ago, and exonerated from complicity in the disappearance of the documents. In view of Newton's evidence, it looks as if the committee might find it expedient to summon Brown again.

TRESCOTT'S name having cropped out in St. CLAIR's testimony, the question naturally arose, What business had TRESCOTT with the official papers of the department? On this head Sr. CLAIR was unable to fully enlighten the committee. "Thescort," said the witness, "frequently called for papers, and we used to let him have them without an order from the Secretary." Asked how he proposed to reconcile such a performance with his official duty, witness said he understood that Thescorr was in the employ of the department as counsel. It is noticeable, by the way, how invariably this convenient but now unsavory term "counsel" turns up in Crédit Mobilier, DE GOLYER, Star route, and analogous investigations. Not satisfied with this loose and suspicious definition of Trescorr's functions, a member of the committee proceeded to corner St. CLAIR by asking whether he was accustomed to permit official papers to be taken from the department without a proper requisition. The witness promptly answered in the negative, but remembering his former admission that he had allowed TRESCOTT to take documents without an order, he tried to reconstruct his previous "impression" by affirm-"TRESCOTT was investigating the Chili-Peruvian matter." Interrogated further on this point, the witness overhanded his memory and dragged out another impression that "Truscorr was assigned the duty of preparing drafts of letters on the Chili-Peruvian affair. He had a room in the department, but I don't know of my own knowledge that he held any official position is the department. He appeared to net in a confidential relation to Secretary BLAINE. It is my impression that the letters will be found at Thescorr's house in this city" [Washington].

We may remark in passing that an em playee who confesses that he removed official papers from the files without a requisition, and delivered them to a private person no known by the employee as helding any official post in the department, has for nished an excellent reason for his own dislear, however, from the testimony that Mr. Trescorr was continually about the State Department in some indefinite but conblential capacity during Blainn's tempe of offlee, that he was permitted to carry away any official documents be chose to ask for and that when a d-mand was subsequently (Aug. 10) made for some of them, thele absence was explained by their delivery to TRESCOTT; yet the custodians were not sub jected to a word of censure for the net. And curiously enough, the papers in which Ties corr evinced most interest, and to which he clung most tennelously, were some of the most elaborate and interesting letters for

warded by Shipmend to Blaine. Now, we subtait that the outcome of a sin gle day's investigation has conclusively established the following deduction, viz., that if the President desired to repudiate the truculent tone of BRAINE's diplomacy and tamp out the speculative schemes at which the late Secretary was strongly suspected of antiving and such, we have no doubt, was the President's Intention -TRESCOTT was the last man to be chosen for Commissioner to Peru and Chili. The strange appointment should unquestionably be set down to BLAISE's necount, but it is not too late for the President to revoke it. The testimony taken on Friday makes it glavingly apparent that TRESCOTT is wanted immediately in Washington. In his capacity of "counsel," Trescorr may have been led to glane over the Federal Statutes at Large, and the House committee are naturally anxiets to ascertain whether his eye has happened to fall on section 5,403, which provides the every person who takes and carries away any paper filed or deposited in a public office with intent to steal or destroy the same shall, without reference to the value of the

suffer imprisonment at hard labor not more

than three years, or both. Let TRESCOTT be sent for; let him produce the missing papers if he can; and let him explain his anomalous and confidential relation to the State Department in connection with the SHIPHERD correspondence.

The Rage of the Ohio Men.

According to the correspondence of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, the Half Breeds of Ohio are very indignant because President ARTHUR saw fit to appoint Mr. CONKLING to a public place. Things have changed very much, to be sure, since the glorious days of HAYES and GAR-FIELD, when only to be an Ohlo man was ufficient to entitle one to almost any office the applicant might desire. But still, Oblo sen should not be too impatient with fate. They had a long day and a profitable one, and they ought to be willing to stand uside for the next three years of assured Stalwart ascendancy.

What, at any rate, is Mr. ARTHUR doing but "earrying out the policy of Gen. GAR-FIELD:" That is exactly what, as we unlerstand it, the Ohio Half Breeds would have ilm do. But what was the GARFIELD polcy in relation to appointments to office? We tre bound to say that it was fixed and defined by the solemn personal and political engagements into which Gen. Garffeld voluntarily entered, and without which he never would have been elected President.

Was Mr. Blaine's tremendous warfare on the Stalwarts a legitimate part or a legitimate outcome of Gen. Garrield's policy? No friend of the dead President ought ever to say so. That policy divided the Republican party into two furious factions. drove the men who won the battle of 1880 into exile, whereas Gen. GARFIELD had stipulated, in the strongest and clearest terms, that none of these things should be done, but that, on the contrary, the Stalwarts should enjoy their full share of the spoils, and especially that the CONKLING and CAMERON Republicans should control the patronage of their respective States. When the Half Breeds of Ohio desire to know preelsely what was the GARFIELD policy as to the distribution of the offices and jobs, they must seek it within the provisions of the treaty of Mentor. To seek for it elsewhere, and especially to seek for it among the inrigues of the late Sceretary of State, is to charge their murdered chieftain with per-

onal duplicity and political treachery. But the Times correspondent is very aporehensive of the effect of the CONKLING appointment. Such is the hatred of the Chio Half Breeds toward this distinguished Republican, to whom only two years ago they stretched out their helpless hands imploring alm to come over and save them, that honor paid to him now is taken as insult inflicted upon them. They even threaten to stay away from the polls and let the party be overtaken by the ruin which Mr. CONKLING and the Stalwarts averted in 1880.

The Remarkable Growth of New York. As compared with former years, the weekly nortality of the city continues to be very large. The number of deaths reported last week was 814. That would have been a remarkable, a startling mortality for the winter season, and even for any season, except that of summer, two or three years ago. It also was considerably in excess of the mortality for the corresponding week of 1881. though the comparatively large number of deaths then occurring excited discussion.

For the winter of 1882, however, the mortality of last week was not exceptionally large. It was below that of several weeks in February. During the week ending Feb. 11, for instance, the number of deaths reported was 842, and during that ending Feb. 18 it was 892. The mortality of the corresponding periods in 1881 was 679 and 683 respectively. In the one week of February, therefore, there were 163 more deaths than last year, and in the other 209 more. In the first week the increase was more than a

quarter; and in the second, toward a third When we compare the mortality of Febmary with the average for the month during the past five years, the increase is much more striking. During the week ending Feb. 11 of this year the number of deaths was 842. The average for the five years was only 542. The mortality accordingly was greater by 300

deaths, a gain of nearly three-fifths. If there had been any prevailing epidemic in February, we should find in that an easy explanation of this great increase in our mortality as compared with last year and the average of the five years past. But there was no epidemic. The deaths from small-pox during the week ending Feb. 11 were only 21. Searlet fever and diphtheria were not unusually prevalent, and not unusually fatal. And the same can be said of the run of diseases. Nor was the weather specially inimical to health. The city, indeed, was in a fair condition of health, as it was throughout the month, and as it has been since the year began. Last week, certainly, was a very agreeable one, with pleasant weather, and streets rather deaner than we usually find them; yet the number of deaths was 814, about fifty per cent, more than the average mortality for

We must look elsewhere for an explanation of the increase. Of course it is impossible to do much more than guess at the penulation if New York at the present day. It is obviusly larger than it was last year at the opening of March, but how much larger we can only roughly estimate. The very active demand for houses, tenements, apartments, ampled amount of building done last year, is proof of growth. Landbords generally have en able to put up their rents ten, fifteen, and twenty per cent, and sometimes more. Now, too, the indications are that there will be more building then ever this year. Never before, not even last year, were architeets so full of bushness as they are this March. Five years ago, on Broadway and in many of the business streets, vacant tores were frequently encountered. New it s hard to find a single one. A considerable number of first-class dwattings, for which eary prices are charged, may be in the market, but houses are quickly let at advameed rates. The tenement houses, too, are all crowded, the districts where they are situated being more thickly populated than ever before, though their number has been greatly increased within two years. The business and the dwelling portions of the city are

The great increase in the amount of travel also another indication of a large growth i population. We have not the figures to show how much it has been during the first we month, of this year as compared with 1881, but it must have been heavy. We have, owever, already published the statistics of he travel on the elevated rallroads and on the seven chief horse railroads for issuand ust. They showed that the number of passengers carried in the two years was:

1984 1991 0 51,757 7,465,77 191,765,216 91,655,18 Total That is, 18,713,991 more passengers were

The increase in 1881 was therefore very nearly one-eighth. Add another eighth for this year, and we get one quarter's gain as compared with 1880. If we take this increase in the passenger traffle, actual and estimated, as a measure of the increase in population, New York in 1882 contains about one million and a half of people, against the twelve hundred thousand and odd given us in 1880 by

the census takers. But of course that cannot be regarded as an accurate measure. Other conditions than the growth of population may swell the passenger traffle of the city railroads. Yet t furnishes some Indication of the comparative populousness. Moreover, taken together with the other indications we have namedthe great increase in the weekly mortality in a season which is obviously not exceptionally unhealthy, the remarkable demand for dwellings and lodgings despite the multiplication of such buildings it justifies us in assuming that the present population of the city is not far from the million and a half

above named. If we base our calculations of the death rate of New York on a population as great as that, instead of being over 34 in the thousand annually, as now figured by the Health Department on an estimate of 1,265,354 population, it will be nearer that of London, which is now about 26 in the thousand annually.

One thing people may expect. The average weekly mortality of New York is not likely to go lower until business depression or some other cause lessens the population of the city, which is now growing faster than in the past. If circumstances should continue as exceptionally favorable for us as they are now, we should have here more than two millions of people in 1890.

A Departing Clergyman Criticises Us. Another important New York pulpit is soon to be left vacant. The Rev. Dr. Bevan has sent in his resignation as paster of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of the Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, and next month will return to London to take

charge of a new Congregational society there. Of late years, it may be remarked, Presby terian and Congregational ministers have frequently passed from the one denomination to the other. They can easily do this without sacrificing their theological opin ions, for the doctrines taught by old-fashioned Congregationalism are closely identical with those of the Presbyterians, and the clergymen who change their ecclesiastical relations merely leave one form of church government for another. In former days there may have been sharp controversies between Presbyterians and Congregationalists, but now their varying church forms are not regarded as of vital account. They are nothing more than the shell-garments to be changed as convenience dictates.

A Congregational induster who is a strict Calvinist suits the theological tastes of Presbyterians as well as a minister who has been trained in one of their own divinity chools. A Congregational church which has not fallen away from the teachings of the Puritan fathers, may be just as well pleased with the ministrations of a Presbyterian pastor as with those of one bred among themselves. The new school, latitudinarian, semi-Unitarian, skeptical Congregationalists, however, are not tolerant of the Westminster Catechism, and the sort of milk and water theologian who would suit them would be utterly rejected by the Presbyterians as a dangerous spiritual guide. It takes a good, sound Calvinist of the truly

orthodox stamp to satisfy the Presbyterians. There is no theological significance, therefore, in the passage of Dr. BEVAN from the Brick Presbyterian Church, one of the stanchest in its order, to a Congregational society of London. His leaving a pulpit so important, and a church so rich so long established, and so influential, to go back to London to take charge of a church only recently organized, is, however, a significant step. After five years' experience in New York in an old and wealthy parish, he returns to London to set about building up one which

is new and comparatively feeble. His reasons for leaving, according to an rening Post, are that he does not like the climate of New York, and that there is a wider, a less restricted, "held for thought" in London than here. The elimate of London, said Dr. Bevan, is much abused; but for some reason, perhaps because it is really more bracing, though less pleasant, "professional men in London do more hard work with a smaller loss of vital power than they do here." Our business men, he thinks, use up twice the strength Londoners do in accomplishing the same amount of work. Rows ELL's breakdown in the go-as-you-please match he attributes to his loss of English

stamina in our climate. All this is rather interesting. Unquestionably our people look as if they were under a severer nervous strain than the Londoners. The eager, auxious, drawn expression of the faces he sees on landing in New York after a trip to Europe is upt to strike the returning traveller. But whether that is enused chiefly by the poeuliar conditions of our manner of life or by the climate merely, is doubtful. Still, Dr. Bevan says he can work with less waste of energy in London thou in New York, and he has tried both.

There is less independence of thought here, e further remarked, than in England. Diversity of opinious and individuality are more tolerated there than here, necessition to dan. "Take lifty average Englishmen, and it s ten chances to one that there will be a diversity of opinion between each two of them. No two will think alike, and they will all admit a liberty of discussion and give each other a free hearing, which you do not always get here. Take lifty Americans, and you will flied that they crystallize into ten groups, the nembers of each group thinking alike, talks inguilite, believing in each other, and lockng askames at all the rest

Is there truth in this? We suppose there Intellectual timidity, bur of expressing individual views lost they might far with those ordinarily entertained or lost they night display ignorance which the speak would wish to conceal, timerous anxiety to avoid disturbing the surface of harmony, ack of moral courage in letting the real individuality show P - 17, sub-reviency to the general southment all these are commer es thour scalety. Psonle are afraid to think for themselves, or to say what they really think when they do think at all. They are anxious to smooth off the charp edges of their individuality. They are too solicitous

about doing what is proper and seemly; But Dr. Buyan to wrong in attributing this tendency of our miclety toward sameness to the caucus system. That is going very far and in the wrong direction to find the cause of the trouble which helps to make our social ife tame, unintere they, and commonplace It is rather the fruit of a democratic society undeveloped as yet. It is also the conquence of insufficient knowledge, of a lack of ound mental training, of which inaccuracy is the most prominent feature, or of the ab sence of the intellected stability which real and thorough cuitivation gives, and the selfconfidence which comes from the habit of inearlied by the seven horse railreads included | dependent thinking. We borrow our fashions

ever. Neither is our thought original. We are subservient to methods which are for eign to our social conditions. That is apparent in our literature, our art, and even

some of our political discussions. But this is a large subject. People can think over it at their leisure. Even if we agree to some extent with Dr. BEVAN in his generalizations, we doubt whether in his remarks he gave all and the strongest reasons for his leaving New York. From what we hear, we infer that his church was not perfeetly harmonious; and one reason for that was that he is not as interesting a preacher as the more intelligent members require.

The Massachusetts Browbeater. Our esteemed contemporary the Hartford

Courant prints this piece of news: "It is said some of the senior Justices of the Suprem ort complain in private conversation that Mr. Justice inay shows a disposition to browbest them."

As Senator Hawley of Connecticut is on the spot, there is doubtless some foundation for the report that such complaints have been made. Whether they are justified or not is a different question.

The unexpected introduction of a first-rate lawyer into the counsels of the Supreme Court might naturally be expected to act as disturbing influence. The same members of the court who object to the promotion of Judge Blatchford are probably those who find fault with Mr. Justice GRAY.

The true cause of criticism in both cases is not manners, but mind. There is a feeling that the superior legal ability of the new Judges, present and prospective, is too marked to make their society altogether agreeable to some of the old ones. This accounts for the talk about brow

beating. Counsel Before the Governor.

The recent refusal of the Governor to hear Mr. WILLIAM F. KINTZING, the senior counsel for Sindham, the convicted murderer. upon the application for a reprieve, seems to s inconsistent with a proper discharge of the duties of the executive office.

A prisoner under sentence of death cannot himself go to Albany to ask for that delay in the infliction of punishment which the

Governor alone has authority to grant. He must, therefore, send some one to make the request in his behalf. That request the Governor is bound to hear, whether he grants P or not. What more appropriate representative can the prisoner select than the counsel who has defended him, and in whom he reposes the most confidence and trust?

To deny a hearing to one who comes on such a mission is an arbitrary act for which we can see no excuse.

GOV. CORNELL Will have to go. He labors for reelection with tricks that are dark and ways that are vain. Overboard with him!

Gov. Ludlow of New Jersey has renominated Col. G. N. ARREL of Newark for Prose-cuting Attorney of Essex County. The Senate s Republican and the Colonel is a Democrat. His integrity, ability, and industry have been so marked that the question of politics ought not to be considered in his confirmation. Col. ABYEL is the oilicial who presecuted Noves, the insurance defaulter, and BLAIR, who killed his cachman in Montelair, years ago. A prompt outfirmation by the Senate may strike terror to the souls of the Newark defaulters.

What has become of the great comet which KLEIN, the Kentucky astronomer, announced or the latter part of February? He not only told the time, but the place of its apparition, the latter being near the Great Bear. The only colorable substitute for it was a supposed comet discovered in California but this was afterward conceded to be an optical delusion. The Kentucky prophet has kept quiet since his mistake, but he would have been heard from had the comet come.

It is not entirely clear that Commissioner ourno's interest is in seeing his Agricultural Bureau turned into a Cabinet department, according to the project now pending in Con-When LE Due urged the same thing his motive was apparent. As a boon compan ion and confidential friend of Haves, he knew explanation made by him to a reporter of the | that he would mount up with his bureau, and e invested with the responsibility, perhaps, of making home-grown tea for the orgies of his fellow members of Harrs's Cabinet. But what assurance has Dr. Louiso that he would be thus carried up with his bureau, a part of its goodwill and fixtures? It is time that the same notions Stness which made Haves go very carefully to the interior of Indiana in search of a Secretary of the Navy, and afterward to replace him, on his resignation, with a man from West Virginia, might urge that a Cabinet Minister of Agriculture must come from Massachusetts or New Hampshire. But President ARTHUR is not R. B. HAVIS. Dr. LORING is not only farmer enough, but sportsman enough, to see that a ged in the hand is worth two in the bush, and be might do worse than to throw the influence of his bureau against this proposed change,

The Feeling of a Doubtful Patriot.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: In your per of the Sile nat, appears the following quotation The only solid groundwork for lasting political reform

The most extraordinary condition of the public mind his size is the corning unwillingness of the people to chat of he and matter having in view the attained from two decembers, beneath their dignity. No vood of raise from their terrection against the growing to personal fillia which is supplied taillie, agraes at O i of a struct francise court is 1 by the moun AN ESPRETO & CORLEGE PRINCIPLE.

A Cure for Decams Wanted.

To the Elector of Tail Sev-sec An eld reference. These been transled for execute a transitional descent from the second of second for executing to began from to force to force and the second force of the

To THE PROPERTY OF THE SUN-SHEE CIDE WOOD. please, in relation to the Andre measurement after Let used the fairful thing collect down, and creek in its stead a consciount in honor of storice Righteria. To such as our read in honors of storice Righteria. To such as our read all williams y contribute my man. Nor Aunt, Narch 111.

Proposing a Change of Monuments.

Plain Parts. From the Dissis observed Alonco B. Cornell sold out Mr. Conkling, the

excite out the prisons to John Kedy to

Wisdom in the West. From the Chicago Testacue.

The Allemy Argus eries, "Keep the State recovers out of medics," And the state men call out feep the pointernine out of state green.

A Beautiful Sentiment. From Vanity Pale

Ah, what a power there is in level

ctude mame with the principation of their distributes of to Mr. Citable relating to their Robertane's removaand by the seven horse rathroads included | dependent thinking. We borrow our fashions | wer to do with the partie and nathing what and by the objected roads in 1851 than in 1850. I in dress and social eliquette now more than | knew of the sacton sof cach a later.

We learn that rumors connect Gen. Firz John

BRIGHT OMENS FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

A Glance at the Local Victories the Demcruts have Won Since the Albany Deal. STRACUSE, March 11 .- Never has a political crime been more swiftly and signally rebuked than has the bargain of Cornell and Kelly. The town meetings and charter elections held since l'ammany became an avowed tender to the Cornell machine have shown how heartily the people of the interior condemn that bargain. From almost every county that has voted during the past four weeks comes unmistakable

evidence that the voters repudiate the deal. Of the first and most crushing token of disapproval furnished by the citizens of the Eighteenth Senate District, enough has aready been said. On a platform specifically de pouncing the Belden-Kelly compact, and congratulating the regular Democrats upon their position, an outspoken "Tilden Democrat" was elected Senator by 496 majority, over one of the richest Republicans in the district, and by the votes of five counties which gave Gareld nearly 5 000 majority in 1880. These are elognent fleures.

Since then Binghamton, which gave Garfield 300 majority, has elected a Democratic Mayor by over 500. Syracuse, Mr. Belden's home, also orgot its 1,666 majority for Garfield, and elected a Democratic Mayor. Oswego turns out a Republican Mayor and Common Council and puts Democrats in charge, So does Newburgh, which not only turned out a Republican Mayor to seat Lawyer Ward, a partner of Senator Mackin but gave him a majority larger by 500 than any Democrat ever before received in that city. In Rochester the Democrats cut down Mayor Parsons's majority lower than ever before, and secured Common Council-the really important thing, because of patronage involved—by 11 to 5. In Utica the Republicans were so broken up that they ran no ticket at all, but divided their votes between two Democratic candidates

for Mayor. In Rome the Democrats carried the city handsomely, and have eight majority in the Council. In Auburn the Democrats can tured the Common Council for the first time tured the Common Council for the first time within any one's recollection.

The result in Elmira is especially significant, because it deals directly with the legislative question. Elmira is the head centre of Tammany sympathy outside of New York. Expeaker McGuire lives there, and there the brightest and bitterest of anti-Tilden dailies is printed. The Democrats nominated for Mayor David B. Hill, the Democratic State Committeerian, whose friendship for Mr. Tilden and hatred for Kelliyism are pronounced and well

printed. The Democrats nominated for Mayor David B. Hill, the Democratic State Committeeman, whose friendship for Mr. Tilden and hatred for Kellyism are pronounced and well known. His Lepublican opponent was Mayor Niven, who was elected last year by 508 majority. Mr. Hill was elected by 250 over Niven. But the drift toward Democracy is not alone noticeable in the cities. The country towns show it too. The little country of Fulton exhibits a Democratic gain of eight Supervisors. In Oswego there is a Lemocratic gain of six in the Board. In Orange, Cisego, Ontario, and Steulsen a gain of four Supervisors has been made by the Democratic gain of each country. In Cataranuga Assemblyman Sheidon has been defeated for Supervisor in his own town, which is overwhelmingly Republican. A similar defeat has overtaken Assemblyman Derrick of Bensselaer, who ran for Justice of Peace in his own town of Branswick, which gave Carr 104 majority last fall and was besten. Tompkins and Yates both elect Democratic Boards of Supervisors. In the former county, Ithaca gave the Democratic equididate 120 majority, in place of 122 for Gauffeld; in the latter, Penn Van rolled by 222 Democratic majority on a very full vote something unpresedented in the villages history. In Madison County the Democratic carried De Ruyter, a town which gave Garfield 180 majority by 154 majority. In Oneida and Orleans the Democratic gain three Supervisors each, and in Clinton, Herkimer, Columbia,

Gardeld 190 majority, by 154 majority. In Omeida and Orleans the Democrats gain three Supervisors ends, in Jedferson and Saratega two each, and if there are an another than the Democrats gain three supervisors ends, in Jedferson and Saratega two each, and in Clinton, Herkimer, Columbia, Monree, Echesselaer, and thenseeve one each, Down in your end of the State, in Richmond, it is not to ise forgotten that the Democrats carried every t wn on the island list month for every elective office in each.

It was Hornee Greeley who used to say that the surest sign he knew in politics was the governal drift of the spring chections. It was the universal success of the Democrats in the spring own nectings of 1874 which pointed to, and prepared wise politicians for the spined own nectings of 1874 which pointed to, and prepared wise politicians for the spendid victories of the following November. Yet those gains were not more notworthy than those which I have glaned at above.

All the signs up here in the centre of the State point to a great popular uprising in favor of Democracy next fall. The defection of Tammany has not only solidilied the country Democracy; it has disgasted thousands of Republicans. The disgraveful appointment of Isaac v. Baker, and his still more disgraceful confirmation by votes purchased with pledges of patronage, is talked of everywhere and newhere defended. Of course this laker episode is only the first, Gov. Cornell and his friends have only entered the wrong road as yet. Each succeeding step they take will plunge them deeper in the mire. Before the session at Albany ends, the consumers will have given then deeper in the mire. Before the session at Albany ends, the consumers will have given the people field in the compared with which Baker is a welcome incident.

The people feel just like electing a Democratic flovernor next November. They will feel still more like it when the legislative record has been made up. But will the Democratic leaders be wise enough to meet this desire, and nominate the m

IMPORTANT TO PLANISTS.

the Free Use of the Third Finger.

From the Philadelphia Record. The success of a surgical operation perssor of Anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, demonstrates a way in which musicians may overcome nger. This normal infirmity has always been the great drawback to students. To obtain a thorough knowl-edge of the theory of music, it sublity and case in the movement of the third fluor is absolutely required. The subject was brought to the attention of Dr. Forbes y Prof. Seckwer, a music teacher. The physician gave by a route of the transfer of the physician gave the assurance that if a subject were procured he would formanizate that with a not very painful surgical operation the diger would be brought under control. A young colored man in the employ of Prof. Zeckwer, who had some musical ability, remented to subject himself to the since musical ability, remembed to subject himself to the surceon's scaipel. In the case of the third finger, unlike its neighbors, the upper or extensor feuden is joined with the tendent of the ingers on each side of it by two smaller or accessors tendens. This acts like a martin gais, and but is the timeer down to completely that nothng the constant strain will haven the pressur for Perbis, when the subject was brought to

made two small openings in the back of the left nd on each side of the extensor fenden, and divided the troublesome accessories. The finger was at once re-leased, and immediately after the operation the young sandisch and a hof greater than he could before opared with its twin of the other hand.

The Negroes in the Floods.

Mamphis, Tenn., March 8. Many of the colored scople in believer county will not have their bears, though effected free passage northward. They can be themses, with the water rushing six in this below them, and nothing our induce them to leave the disable probability the should not be a supplied to the third them to the state of the should not be the supplied to the state of in a maintest proper. Here at Manipula the river is higher than it was in rely.

Something to tiche the place of unpleasant

purpatives has been long a such for, and now

for the list time found. Prepaired from fruits and plants, it is so exceeds in fuste and appearance that it seems an injustice to end it is needleine. Indeed, it is what it appears—a pleasant, forth-one confection that is eaten with relish, like a bit of deliceous fruit candy They who are troubled with a habit of body that brings headache, billionness low spirits and the familiar afflictions arising from th same cause, know well how the usual drastiand paragetive remedies leave after-effects lihe werse than the original sickness. Such not the cose with this naurical confection. Its action and excluse influence beings the needreds t sleaving the train and brightening the spirits, without the suggestion of nauson ampleasant feeling thereafter. The pills are violent decretions heretofore used cause a most as much harm as they remody, and such a corrective as the new confection is, in conse quence, almost a necessity; certainly no mediall discovery of late years can equal it in value to the human race. There are no cases of the troubles that it is designed to cure that it will not cure. Its action is sure, speedy, and absolutely safe, Communiti Conserval,

The marical confectionso highly commended ove is known as Tropic-Pruit Laxative. The improved kind in 25-cent boxes has the word Revised" printed over trade mark on label.

Read The How the best weekly journal in America I, there is immericancy Persons. This weekly is To a Man of Sany Privileges. For sale at all news stands.—Ado,

Bishop Whipple needs \$35,000 for his work in the Northwest, and makes an urgent appeal for it. The Bishop has been one of the hardest workers in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as well as one of the vacation in Florida.

most successful. He is now enjoying needed reat and -Of Dr. Dexter's "Congregationalism," the Saturday Series says: "A true Congregationalist must not preach universalism or annihilationism But s he not bound to preach reprodution! If a man can an cept a Calvinistic confession without being a Calvinist,

re is the line to be drawn?" -There are 900 Wesleyan Methodist churches in the Piji Islands. Less than a century ago the islanders were considered the most deprayed canni tals in the world. There are in all the group eighty islands, and each of even the smallest of these has at least one church, with a house for the residence of the paster or missionary.

-In 1881 there were 10,076 marriages in this city. One Latheran minister performed 747 of these. He has for a long time had a great run of mar-riage business, and has in sixteen years married nearly 5.000 persons. Some have paid substantial wedding fees while others have been content to hand the officiating minister a dollar, or even less.

-The New England Congregational Church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn has always been more or less hampered by debt, sometimes to such an extent that its very existence has been imperfiled. It ha now, by a desperate effort, under the guidance of "Deba Raiser" Kimuall, lifted \$30,000 of its \$28,000 encom-

trance, and is hopeful of securing emancipation. -In Calcutta more than 30,000 persons register themselves as Christians of various persuasions The atherents of the Church of England are the most numerous of the Protestant sects, numbering 8,700. The Presbyterians come next, numbering 1,000. Of Roman Catholics there are about 11.000. Church has a slender foothoid, with only 113 mumbers.

-There are in China about 300 missionaries of all the denominations. A British clergyman who is fond of figuring calculates that this is as if four men were put at work in London and twenty seven in all England and Wales. Yet at missionary meetings and anniversaries speakers dwell on the great work which has been done in China, and point hopefully to future triumphs of missionary effort. The missionaries there labor under very great disadvantages, the greatest of

which is the difficulty of learning the Chinese language.

—According to figures recently published, \$300 is expended for every person added to the Baptist churches in this city. This includes pastoral salaries, church expenses, interest on mortgages, choir music, and all the other expenditures attendant on the keeping up of church work in good style. In mission ficlds, how-ever, the cost per convert is figured at the comparatively inconsequential sum of \$11. The next problem in spiritual arithmetic will be to find out if the gaining of a thirty one-dollar convert from the backwoods of the far away islands of the sea is as great a victory over fatan as the admission to a city church of a three hundred do lar convert.

-When the Rev. Mr. Smyth took charge of the Barlem Reformed Church, in October last, he found it so run down that the congregation numbered only about 125. It now numbers about exi. The church is one of historic celebrity its records dating back for nore than two centuries. The building is one of considerable antiquity, standing in the centre of a large lot in Third avenue, overshadowed by large trees, and presen ing a marked contrast in its architectural appearance to the closely built dwellings which surround it. The church is comfortable as to its pecuniary affairs, having been provided for by the thrift of the forefathers of the

- Banza Mautiko is on the Congo River, in Africa. The missionaries who have intered there are much discouraged by the steadfast refusal of the natives o accept any other religion than that to which the have been accustomed, which is a medley of some of the most stupid beliefs and disgusting rites of heathenism.
When these natives are reproved or reasoned with for any of their evil practices, they tell the misse parter "You one kind of men, we another; what is lead for you, good for us." The great difference between their theology and that of the missionaries is that they reject the doctrine of human depravity. They think that they are as good as need be, and that the missionaries cannot

- It is thought by some severe critics that ministers are lazy and that they hate work. An lowa-man took a fancy to make an experiment to test the correctness or incorrectness of this idea. He advertised to the papers of Forest City that he would pay \$1 an hour to any and all elergymen who would come and saw wood for him. Nearly all the ministers in town took him at his word. As he happens to have an immenswoodpile as well as plenty of money, he has kept the reverend gentlemen at work to see how long they could stand it. Some of them have worked from four to six hours a day, Sundays excepted. They get their pay reg-ularly, and are free to discuss theology as much as they please while they are at work. The impression now pre-vails in Forest City that ministers have as much work

in them as any other class of men. -A prominent religious journal makes a very ambiguous statement about the affairs of the Old South Church, Boston, thus. "They are trying to raise the money to pay half the debt of the Old South Church in Boston once more. It is only \$200,000." From this is might seem that half the debt has already leven paid. and that "they" want to pay it a second time, which would be equal to paying the whole debt. The statement leaves the reader somewhat in the dark as to whether half the debt is \$200,000, or that sum is the whole indebtedness. The facts are, first, that instead of trying to pay half the debt once more, they are trying once more to pay half of it; and secondly, that for this purpose a subscription has been set on foot with a view to raise about \$100,000. About \$50,000 has thus far been subscribed, chiefly in sums of from \$500 to \$1000, and stitional on the raising of the needed \$100,000.

who have the business in charge are hepeful that they will be able successfully to carry it through, and thus -Recent explorations in the slums of Philadelphia show that the depravity among the degraded people of that city is quite as great as that among the owest of the dwellers in New York haunts of the. The region which corresponds to the Five Points of this city and the Seven Dials of London lies about a mile south of the central part of the city. The worst healts in all this region was formerly called St. Mary errort. A few years ago the name was changed to Alaska street in the hope that with change of name might come an improveent in morals. After the change the neighbor and was ardly any better than before. Recently, however, the particular street has been improved by the introduction of louses containing baths, and by other sanitary and meral aids. The degraded is ople who have been crowded out by these improvements have gone elsewhere in the neighborhood, packing more closely than before. 14 seems that, despite all the agencies put forth in Jehall of usural and physical cleanliness in the great either, every city of any note has its pest spat, inhacting by the dirty, the drunken, and the debased. Most of the inhabtants of these abodes of sin are worse than the leathen.

and more difficult to elevate. Increased mortality prevails among the Mohammedan pilgrims who crowd to Neura. The un-washed and improvident are allowed to a select numbers without having to submit to any samular regufations. The consequence is that many of these subden-its sessen, and dis. According to Turkish these gas this is the will of that and therefore it is right, and he ac-tion should be taken to ston it. Besiles it is believed that those who do whale on their pitgrimare receive the seward of their good and body intentions and are at equally folicitions acction of the aboute of the seased. The water of the Hely Well in Movem may receive the action would be and found to be converted than the a crace server of London. The joignous in their ignorance from this water, and buttle it to take home with them and to soul to their friends who cannot dome. These grant does not being on the spot, but where yer it is taken. implicability feature connected with the grant marging is the disappearance of the mining and other real of behaviors to dead prigrams. When a program is a mast analysis who happens to do not in one of the mining and the same states of the effects. and master the Rectage and along a material settlem and where home our lay banks in them. It reported that the Forestment look into the unit the general behef is that the teaxerment itself #

To-day's international Sunday school leais on Corist's Covertiver Evil Spirite as revited to Mark v., 1920. It is full of interest form beginning and being the story of the bearing of the de mater. Having shown, se set forth in last His power ever the tellipest on the Loke of the or Jessenow achieves a vi-tory over Satur Jeliveth 2 rom condage a wretched victim of demonstrative present Carefly what this depointed possession, was some with ertainty understood by our most learned men, without are are a multitude of theories of the authorit. Find bly it corresponded to the most clokent forms of mean cy known to us. The outcook who rame to need form as a terment to himself and a terror to the negabors. e lived in the caves and rock segulatives which were it the fills. There were in those days no hospitals or ser-iums for the insane. The infortunates were driven out of the society of their follow men, and treated in a =aF which probably made them werse than they would clear wise have been. The relief which Jesus gave was all implete us it was immediate. The man was restored to health and reason. Bo great was his gratitude that he wanted to attach himself to Jesus and engage in His serce. But there was other work for him to do. Jeso vice. But there was other work for him to do. Jesus held him to go home to his friends and tell them of the conderful curse. The man sheyed, and with gra-ful by began to proclaim the fullings among the people to whost he had formerly been a terror. The transfer of the devile from this man into the held of actio was a phonomenous which he is share in impossing the people with the terror was a first transfer of house power is the arrange of Jesus 10th arrange house power is the arrange of Jesus and the life manifestation in walls, your also are manifestation in walls, your also are manifestation.